The Middlebury People's Press.

H. BELL,...Editor and Proprietor.

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Building North end of the Bridge, by EPHRAIM MAXHAM,

by whom all orders for printing Books, Pamphlets, Bills. Cards, &c., of every description, will be neatly and fashionably executed, at short notice.

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Munus

Sung at the Sabbath School Celebration, on the

PRAISE THE BEST RETURN. On this auspicious, happy day

What incense shall we bring? What grateful, humble homage pay To our Almighty King?

Be his dread name on earth confess'd As 'tis by them above; What is th' employment of the blest But songs of praise and love?

That breath which we from heav'n receive We thus in hymns restore; And, while we on his bounty live We wonder and adore.

May heart, and voice, and life combine His goodness to express: May all that hear us with us join, And our Redeemer bless.

COME LET OUR VOICES JOIN.

[Sung by the Children and Congregation]

CHILDREN.

Come let our voices join, In one glad song of praise; To God, the God of love, Our grateful hearts we raise:

CONGREGATION.

To God alone your praise belongs; His love demands your earliest songs.

Now we are taught to read The book of life divine; Where our Redeemer's love, And brightest glories shine:

CONGREGATION.

To God alone the praise is due, Who sends his word to us and you.

Within these hallow'd walls Our wand'ring feet are brought; Where pray'r and praise ascend, And heavenly truths are taught:

Here in his church his praises sing.

CONGREGATION. To God alone your off 'rings bring;

CHILDREN. For blessings such as these, Our gratitude receive ; Lord here accept our hearts. "Tis all that we can give :

CONGREGATION.

Great God, accept their infant songs; To thee alone their praise belongs.

BOTH. Lord, bid this work of love May thousands yet unborn,

Be crown'd with meet success; This institution bless: Thus shall the praise resound to thee, Now, and through all eternity.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. Our Father, full of grace Divine, To thy great name be praises paid, Thy kingdon come, thy glory shine,

Give us our bread from day to day, And all our wants do thou supply; With Gospel truths feed us we pray, That we may never faint or die.

And be thy will on earth obey'd.

Extend thy grace, our hearts renew, Our each offence in love forgive; Teach us Divine forgiveness too, And let us free from evil live.

For thine's the kingdom, and the power, And all the glory waits thy name; Let every land thy grace adore, And sound a long, and loud Amen.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE summer is the best time for the makers or the purchasers of butter to lay in their stock year. It is the best time, because it is in good condition, it will remain good through the season. It is useless to deny that there is a country, when it would be quite as easy, and more for the profit of the makers, to produce a superior article. We have good pastures, good cows and there can be no good reason given why

ever exist in the milk-house or dairy. Every thing of this kind has its effect on the cream, and leaves its taint on the butter. The milk should be skimmed, and the cream churned, at the proper time and the proper temperature. The butte milk should be promptly epareted; and in salt-ing, none but salt of the finest, pu est kind is ad-missible. Next to leaving milk in the butter to pu re y, the use of bad salt has the most influence in making this article worthless. Many recommend washing butter in clear cold water to free it from the milk, and this mode is practiced in some of the best butter districts of Europe or the United States. If the milk is thoroughly separated, however, the particular method is of very little consequence; and perhaps a machine for working the buttermilk out, such as has been figured in the Cultivator, or come similar conrivance, will be found as effectual as any thing. But butter, if made ever so perfectly, will not keep well unless it is also packed well. Total exclusion from the air seems necessary, and when this is combined with a low temperature, butter can be kept an indefinite period of time. It is the adventitious circumstances only that make poor butter, for as it is a pure animal oil, if freed from those things having a tendency to spoil it it would keep as long and with as little trouble as tallow or lard. It is the difficulty of freeing butter from the substances connected with it, that have a constant tendency to purrefaction. that renders the packing of butter of so much consequence to its preservation. Stone jurs are found superior to any thing else for packing butter. They are sweet, cool, impervious to air, and from their shape leave but a small surface to be exposed, or covered with brine. The butter, whether packed in jars or firkins, must be beat solid, and the ve sel, whatever it may be, should be filled at once. The difficulty attending firkins, is, that all wood contains more or less acid, and this, decome osing the salt, imparts an unpleasant taste and flavor to the batter in the This is partly remedied by filling the firkins with strong brine, and allowing them to stand a few days before using, but the cause is never entirely removed. Experiments made in Scotland proved that the wood of the linden or b sewood conteined the least acid, and this is supported by the fact that in the Tyrolese saltworks, where water is brought to the point of ra uration by percolating through bundles of twigs, or faggots, those of the basswood are always preferred to any other. In this country, firkins of heart-ash are preferred, and perhaps are as good as any that can be used. We have known a firk n of butter properly headed, thrown into a well where the water was of the temper-ature of about 50° to 55°, and when taken out, after a submersion of a year, was as sweet as when put in. Perhaps, where circumstances admit, butter might be advantageously kept in this way in vats filled with running spring water of the proper temperature. Jars or firking when illed with butter, should have some pure strong brine poured on the top of the butter, and kept there for the purpose of excluding the sir until the article is wanted for use. Instead of the brine some use salt, and others prefer a linen cloth saturated in brine, for this purpose. But whatcarefully covered with a board, or what is much better a clean flat stone. They should stand on flat stoness in a cool place in the cellar, and may be occasionally looked to, to see that the surface

MISCELLANEOUS,

is properly secured, and the air excluded.

From Stephens' Incidents of Travel. A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

I woke with the pilot's legs resting on my houlder. It was rather an undignified position but no one sawit. Before me was the Volcano of Cosaguina, with its field of lava and its desolate shore, and not a living being was in sight except my sleeping boatmen. Five years before on the shores of the Mediterranean, and at the foot of Mount Etna, I read in a newspaper an account of the eruption of the volcano. Little did I then ever expect to see it; the most awful in the history of volcanic ereptions, the noise of which started the people of Guatemaia four bunared miles off; and at Kingston, Jamaica, eight hundred miles distant, was supposed to be signal guns of distress from some vessel at sea .- The face of nature was changed; the cone of the volcano was gone; a mountain and field of lava ran to t e sea; a forest old as creation had entirely disappeared, and two islands were formed in the sea; so als were discovered, in one of which a large tree was fixed upside down ; one river was completely choked up, and another formed, running in an oposite direction; seven men in the employ of my bungo proprietor ran down to the water, pushed off in a bungo, and were never heard of more; wild beasts howling, left their caves in the mountains, and ounces, leopards, and snakes fled for shelter to the abodes

This eruption took place on the 20th of January, 1835. Mr. Savage was on that day on the side of the Volcano of San Miguel, distant one hundred and twenty miles, looking for cattle, At eight o'clock he saw a dense cloud rising in the south in a pyramidal form and heard a noise which sounded like the roaring of the sea. Very soon the thick clouds were lighted up by vivid flishes, rose colored and forked, shooting and disappearing, which he supposed to be some electrical phenomenon. These appearances increased so fast that his men became frightened. and said it was a raina, and that the end of the world was nigh. Very soon he himself was satisfied that it was the cruption of a volcano; and as Cosaguina was at that time a quiet mountain not suspected to contain subterranean fires he supp sed it to proceed from the Volcano of T gris. He returned to the town of San Miguel and in riding three blocks felt three severe shocks of earthquake. The inhabitants were distracted with terror. Birds flew wildly through the streets, and, blinded by the dust, fell dead on the ground. At four o'el ck it was so dark that, as Mr. S. says, he held up his hand before his eyes and could not see it. Nobody moved without a candle, which gave a dim and misty light, extending only a few feet. At his time the church was full, and could not contain half who wished to enter. The figure of the Virgin was brought usually the cheapest, because it is the sweetest out into the plaza and home through the streets and richest, and because, if put down sweet and followed by the inhabitant, with candles and followed by the inhabitant, with candles and torches, in peniten ial procession, crying upon the Lord to pardon their sins. Bells telled, and vast deal of wretched butter consumed in this during the procession, there was another earthcountry, when it would be quite as easy, and ground many people walking in the procession. The darkness continued till eleven o'clock the next day when the sun was partially visible, but dim and hazy, and without any brightness. The

not be recognized.

At this time Mr. S. set out for his hacienda at Zonzonate. He slept at the first village, and at two or three o'clock in the morning was roused by a report like the breaking of most terrific thunder or the firing of thousands of cannon. This was the report which started the people of Gautemala, when the commandant sallied out, supposing that the quartel was attacked, and which was heard at Kingston in Jamaica. It was accompanied by an earth quake so violent that it almost threw Mr. S. out of his hammock.*

*This may at first appear no great feat for an earthquake, but to stronger proof can be cited of the violence with which the shock effects the region in which it occurs.

DELIRIUM TREMENS .- This is a most frightful malady consequent upon the abuse of vinous and spirituous drinks. It has recently been carefully truced and minutely delineated by some of the most eminent medical men of this day, and is said to bear with it a tain of symp oms more melanel oly than even hydrophobia. Some time previously to the development of the worst features of this disorder, there are observed weakness languor and emociation. There is no appetite for either breakfast or dinner; there is a peculiar slowness of the pulse, coldness of the hands and feet; a cold moisture over the whole au face of the body; cramps in the muscles of the extremities; goddiness, nausea, vomiting. To these signs succeed a nerrous tremor of the head and likewise of the tongue; the spi it becomes dejected, a mela choly feeling pervades the mind, the sleep is short and interupted; this may constitute the first stage. After this a second comes on, attended with the highest degree of nervous irratations; mental alteration is its marked feature. There is great restlessness, a constant excitement, objects of the mist frightful nature are present to the imagination, the eye acquires a most striking wildness, the individual cannot lie down, he fears suffocation, he talks incoherently, he fancies he sees faces of extreme hideousness before him, being about to enter into conspiracy against him. One medical writer, who has very ably discussed the subject, witnessed a very distressing incident of a patient who, for a considerable time before his death, imagined he saw the david at the coiling above his bed, and as the discase, which terminated farally, increased, he fancied the cvil spirit approached him with a knife to cut his throat, and he actually expired making violent efforts to avoid the fatal instrument. - N. O. leans Bulletin.

WESTERN RAILROAD .- On the 1st December, 1841, the Western Railroad will be opened for passengers and for freight all the way by railroad from Boston to Albany. Boston will, of course be during the whole of next win et the seaport for the most productive portion of the state of New York, containing according to the United States cen us of 1840, 1,373 000 inhabitants. This rich tract of country will then naturally draw from Boston its winter supply, as well as the supply for its early spring trade. It will, at once, send a vast amount of its products to Mas-achusetts, to various parts of New England and to the British provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the Cuba, Hayti, and other West India Islands where new lard, new beef, new pork, and new flower, are highly prized. It will furnish a large number of passengers .-Boston Transcript.

From the Boston Times. DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

This threat, uttered by Southern members Congress on the floor of either House, whenever the subject of slavery is incidentally mentioned, has, to the refl cting portion of the community, become ridiculous. We carnestly wish that every citizen of the free States would view it in the same light. And if he will examine the subject car fully, he will preceive that any other view of such threat is almost impossible. To execute it is the last step of which the Southern poli ician would think seriously. But, relying upon the attachment of the free States to the Union, and also upon their generosity and magnanimity, the Southern politicians know that a threat of separation will cause fraternal fears, and hence their incessant and arrog at resort to this expedient. It is a poor device which ought to deceive no longer; and the time has come, and ideed it came long since, for New England, at least, to nect this threat in spirit of defiance. It is time for Northern men to say in Congress, when this language is uttered, 'Separate if you will, and take the consequences if you dare.' This answer bursting with unanimity and energy from the free States, would effectually check this threat, which deserves no better epithet than dastard-

To show the absurdity of this threat, let us consider the relative positions of the parties. The free States contain about nine millions of white population, and the slave States about five millions; and the former are rather compactly placed in a defensible country, with numerous facilities of intercommunication, while the latter are sposely distributed over an extensive, comparatively wild, and indefensible country. Here, alone, are suffi ient elements of inquiry to demonstrate the futility of a contest, and to induce one of the parties to refrain from extremities. But this is far from being the whole case. These five millions have among themselves about three millions more, bond and free, who in the case of separation, and of the contest to which it would nevitably lead, would look a broad for deliverers. We know and deride the language of Southern declaimers, upon this point. They affect to believe that in a conte-t between the two divided sections of the Union the slaves and free blacks would fight for their masters against Northern nyaders. If they are a sured of this, why are they so sensitive upon the subject of slavery and so apprehensive of discontent and insurrection among their staves, from the machinations of abolitionists? They say that the direct tendency of every thing done by abolitionists, is to exone the slave to cut the throats of their ansters. Now if these very slaves are sufficiently attached to their masters to rise up and cut the throats of ing \$250,000 in twenty yearly instalments. Northern invaders, offering them freedom, the throats of their masters are in no great danger of their knives-Such declarations, taken in con-nection, prove too much. Either the slave would not fight in defence of their masters, against Northern invaders, or they are in no danger of being excited to insurrection by the machinations of abolitionists. To cut the throats of their masters to recover their freedom, and at the same time to cut the throats of Northern invaders in defence of their slaves, is a degree of supererogatory destructiveness with which we are unwilling to charge any human being. We take for granted, that like all the rest of mankind, the Southern slaves are willing to accept freedom whenever it is offered, and would hail as allies

tween two files; the fire of nine millions of whites, in the free States, and the fire of three millions of Africans in the slave Stares, the latter under the exasperation which ever did and ever will characterise insurgent slaves. Twelve against five are formidable odds! In mercantile phrases, the excess is one hundred and forty pe. centum. And yet Southern politicians threaten separation!! They are not serious. At least, the most intelligent among them fully compre head their position, though the mass, in the plenitude of that ignorance and arrogence which slavery always produces in masters, imagine hems-lves a match for all the world. And if they are not serious, to sappose them so is not very complimentary to Northern penetration.

Such being the relative position of the free and slave States as enemies, our next enquiry is about the probability of their assuming that relation. That heaven may forever defend them from it, must be the earnest prayer of every patriot and every philanthropist; yet, if ever the position be assumed, the guilt will devolve upon the South, and not upon the North. Let us suppose the separation accomplished, and 'Mason's and Dixon's line, and the Ohio, the boundary; which is more than any separation will give the South, for Maryland and Western Virginia will never abandon their union with the free States. The irritations, the disputes the quarrels, the mutual incursions of outrage and violence which will pre- at its exit a debt of 12 millions, chiefly in the vail along the whole boundary, will induce a war between the two governments, very soon after their establishment; for when members of a family separate in discord, we must not expect them to live in friendship under the separation. The South, continually, and more than ever apprehensive of insurrection among the slaves, well established along the boundary line, the European system of custom houses and watch horses, and preventive police, and passports. The North with or without protective tariffs, would feel that its common laws were continually in danger from Southern smuggling. Should the North attempt to create a maunfacturing interest by restraints, the South would endeavor to counteract them by free trade and smuggling; and should the South pursue the same restrictive policy, the North would endeavor to counteract it by the same modes. Here, then, is a necessity for custom houses, and other preventive machinery along the frontier; and the collisions between the police of either side, and the subjects of the other, would infallibly and speedily terminate in war. When two parts of a nation, identical in origin and language, separate upon any point of disagreement, their enmity become rancorous to their former friendship. It is a family quarrel, and like all such, characterised by violence. Then as war would be inevitable, we must not suppose that when it should come, either party would forego any advantage; and therefore we must not suppose that in such war, the North would fail to put weapons into the hands of the Southern slaves. Then where is the South? As we have already said, it is between two fires, and would inevitably be blasted. They will probaqly declaim against the atrocity of this suggestion. We must take human nature as we find it, and therefore must tell the South that it cannot have the pleasures of separation without its pains. If they would avoid the atrocity of a for sixty days; in the mean time the money servile war, they must avoid the strocity of a separation and its inevitable consequence, a

remain in friendship.

Are the South ready for this contingency? May heaven arrest it! May our union last forever! But if the Southern politicians will threaten or enforce its dissolution, on their own heads must be the guilt .- The North desires no such dissolution. It desires the perpetuity of the Union under the Federal constitution; and though it abhors slavery and wishes its extinction every where, it wishes to eave any measure for its extinction in the States, to their own reserved sovereignty. We and do not speak in their behalf; and thoroughly as we oppose slavery, we respect, and shall strive to maintain constitutional rights. But the constitutional rights of the North are as sacred as those of the South, and should not be surrendered, as they sometimes have been. to Southern threats of senaration, intended only to intimidate, but never to be enforced. We therefore say that this cry should be stopped, that the North should treat it with due contempt, and that when it is raised in Congress. the representatives of the free States, should reply. Separate if you will, and meet the inevitable consequences if you dare."

a civil war. We cannot part in enmity and

TREATY WITH THE MIANI INDIANS .-- A treaty has just been ratified by the Senate, which was made at the Forks of the Wabash. in Indiana, last November, between, commissioners on the part of the United Sintes. and the Chiefs, Warriors and Headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians. By this treaty, the Mismis cede to the United States all their remaining lands in Indiana, for which the U. States engage to pay the sum of \$550,000. This payment is to be made as follows: \$300for the purpose by Congress, after the ratification of the treaty, to be applied to the payment of existing debts of the tribe; and the remain-The ratification is made on the condition that the Indians assent to the amendment,

THE MORMONS.-From what we hear and read, we should judge that great excitement pre-vailed among the other inhabitants of Hancock county and vicinity, in relation to this sect. We should exceedingly regret to see the exciting seenes of Missouri re-enacted in this State, but we consider such as not among the impossiblities. What appears to excite particular aversion or alarm, is the organization of what is called the Nauvoo Legion-who muster every tew days, "all harnessed for war." Their near neighbors

The Proper's Press is printed in the Brick | No smoke, dust, or disagreeable smell should | people were so disfigured by it that they could | South, the slaves would co-operate with the for- | and that Smith does not place as much faith in mer. Then what are the relative positions of the efficacy of ram's horns, in tearing down the two parties? Five millions of whites, are be walls of the Gentiles, as in shooting irons and ball-cartridges. Our belief has been, that the Mormon Legion has been organize ofor detence,

ie case of an artack, as in Missouri.

Quarter Master General Bennett is one of the sect and who appears to be their military leader. eight millions a year besides. The State has beew se had a depot of arms at Nauvoo, from which their military have been supplied. We now learn, that Gov. Carlin has revoked Bennett's commission as Quarter Master, and ordered the arms in the depot to be re-

Giving up its Dead .- In consequence of the funeral salure fired lately at New 1 ork, by the U. S. vessels in port, in honor of Commodore Claxton, five dead nodies came to the surface in the river and bay. One of them was that of a woman, supposed to be Sall Jones, who threw herself off James Slip, on Monday night. One was a male infant, and the three others were badies of own unknown. were bodies of men unknown.

LOAN BILL.

From the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it clearly appears that during the administration of Martin Van Buren the expenses of the government absorbed not only all the ordinary income of the government but a surplus of 31 millions of funds on hand at the accession of that administration, and leaving shape of Treasury notes to be provided for by their successors. Accordingly the loan bill has been introduced into the House of representatives to pay this public debt. And now, forsooth, a mighty clamour is raised against an administration which is about to create a public debt, rendered absolute'y necessary by the enormous and profligate expenditures of their immediate predecessors. Let our readers hear what Mr. Sargeant of Philadelphia has to say upon this subject in the following extract from his speech, in reply to Mr. Pickens of South

For what had been the history of the past The ordinary revenue had all been spent, and from six to eight millions a year besides, nmounting in all to 31 millions. Where did the money come from? How was this state of things hidden from the People? In the first place, whatever had come into their hands had been used for the purposes of the Government and then came a called session in September, 1837, which ended in giving the power to issue Treasury notes. To be sure, there had been one happy result from the exercises of this power, and only one -it had brought the Government more in symvathy with the country than any other measure of that Administration, for the whole country hall been deluged with promissory notes of every possible description: and now the Government was no longer out of the fashion, they issued this government paper without delay; and what was its Southern boundary? Was Louisiana for? Only to live upon for a few days; that included? Hers was the Sugar region; sho they would have plenty of money to-morrow, wanted her sugar protected; she was no advoit usually fare with an individual who pursued the same plan in his private affairs? He got his note discounted and thought no more of it was all spent; and then when the sixty days were out, he gave a new note and paid the dis-

It happened just so with the Government.

At every new batch of Treasury notes the same song was sung in the ears of Congresa; "We only want it for a short time; funds will come in, and all will be right." And thus matters proceeded untill the Government had issued to the tune of thirty-one millions of dol lars. Of this amount it had paid, if payment it might be called, twenty-two millions, and nine millions remained still outstanding, though five millions had been all that was asked for at first, and that only to meet the irregularity of have no partizan connection with abolitionists, the yearly income, which was deficient in one part of the year, but was to se redundant in the other. What had been the intermediate his tory of the Treasury ? These issues of Treasurv notes had been renewed four times-until it was now going into a habit of the Government, and it was high time it should be checked. We had had outstanding at one time, in 1938, no less than ten millions in this Treasury paper, and there remained nine millions out Was this no public debt? Oh, no. There was no public debt. None at all. It was this new Administration which was going to plung e the country into debt. Something had been said yesterday about "jugling;" and many a man had juggled himself in this very way. But were the People to be juggled into the belief that they were not in debt when these notes were out for nine millions of collars? Was a debt any less a debt because it had but 30 days to run, rather than ten years ? No; but the difference between them might be that in one case the debt hid itself from view. Under the system of Treasury notes to keep up Treasury notes, one set on the back of another. it was unknown to the country how much it was in debt at any one time. The debt was kept out of sight, and the People were boldly told that there was no national debt. And then, when a new administration came into power, and looking into the actual balance due, proposed to settle it in an open manner, admitting its whole extent, and seeking means whereby to meet and to discharge it, then it was at once said "Oh, this is the new Administration that is going into debt; under the good old times we were not in debt; but no sooner do these people get into power than their first act is to plunge the nation into debt !" Now so far, as the 'Freasury note power still survived; a loan only went to change the form of the debt, and Mr. S. thought, to change it for the better. The complaint is fact, amounted to this : "You do not do as we did." Well good butter should not be the result. In the dim and hazy, and without any brightness. The hard place, every thing connected with the making of butter should be perfectly sweet and clean. In the dim and hazy, and without any brightness. The whenever it is offered, and would hail as allies of the mysteries of the golden plates, dust on the ground was four inches thick; the branches of the trees broke with its weight, and therefore, that in a contest between North and Jebusites, &c. from the land of Canaan of old, to provide for paying it. You went in debt, what did you do ?-pay the debt, ? No, you

and left your debt to us with nothing to pay it. That is what you did. And if the country is in debt under this new Administration, whose fault is it? The fault of those stewards who were entrusted with the revenue heretofore. They spent all the revenue, and six or

The whole charge against us comes to this, that finding a debt on hand, we have not chosen to issue our notes for it, but prefer to give a bond. What course can be more open upright, honest-if the creditor is willing ? But in the present case there is a third party to be consulted, and that is the People of the United States. We are doing what is right and just, and doing it in such a way that all the People can understand. Here is no fog; No mystification; we speak plain English that all con understand; and the People will be able tojudge, at the end of the period for which the ound has to run, which course is the most manly and the wisest.

Mr. S. asked whether it was not time for Americans who loved this Union to cling to the Union as d to each other? For, at last, their dependence for defence against the whole world was upon each other. This Union had been so consecrated in the affections of our People that it never could be touched without incuring distress and suffering beyond description. We all had a right to the Union. It never could be dissolved but by force and vioence; and when that point was reached, the battle would not be fought with words. The man who rose to use such weapons would find the dagger at his throat. It would be a contest worse even than a servile war. Indeed, he did not know but the horrors of social might be aggravated by those of a servile war, and both endured at once. Tie masses might become so excited and infuriated against each other, that they might be tempted to seize upon any instrument that presented itself to their hands. Let Southern gentlemen remember what and who would be so presented to the rage of civil strife. And what would it all befor? To divide the North from the South? Where was "the South"? Could any gentleman tell him' Where did it begin and where did it end? Did it include Delaware? Did it take in Maryland? Did it cover Virginia, or N. Carolina? Was it confined to the cotton region? There was no cotton in Delawarenone in Maryland, and very little in Virginia or N. Carolina; and that little was going rapidly into extinction. The same might be said in reference to Tennessee. The separating line could not, then, be assumed to be the boundary of the cotton district. What would gentlemen call the great valley of Virginia?-Was it the North or was it the South? Did it belong to one side of the line or to the other? In feeling, he believed it was much the same as Pennsylvania. But supposing the separating line could be accurately drawn to-day, where would it be to-morrow? Was not the extent of the cotton product continually varying? Where then, he again asked, was the South? What hen they would all be paid off. How did cate of free trade, and was not in the combination which would sustain Birmingham and Manchester against the competition of the U. States. Where then, was the identity of the South? Were there no conflicting interests, no competition, no rivalries?-were not Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina producers of the same steples, and competitors on the same markets? He would not say that this state of things naturally engen lered enmity, but that it produced a conflict of interest. The time had been when South Carolina took the lead in the Cotton trade, but he believed that for the last year the product of Georgia had been greater than hers. The investments of Georgia in the Banks of the United States proved that she had accumulated a vast capital, t had been stated that Mississippi alone could produce more cotten than the united world could require. And now look at other parts of the Union. Did gentlemen forget the heavy importations of cotton into thee city of Boston? The natural consequence of such commercial intercourse was to establish the relations of mutual friendship. The north became the customer of the South, and one of her best customers. But while the North and the South were contending with each other, did they forget that there was a growing giant who might one day volunteer to come in between them and to put an end to their controversy in a way that would require all their energies to sustain their rights against the power of the meditators.

> ANOTHER HEAD OFF?-This cry, with "Guillotine"-"keep the axe going," &c., continuas to be repeated by the opposition papers at every removal of one of their party from office. This is nothing less than an open confession that a locofoco without an office, is a creature without a head-good for nothing at all :- that he possesses, intrinsically, neither eyes nor ears, sense, perception nor understanding; but owes every thing to the "appointing power,"-that his intent lies in his fees, and he is never sure of the possession of brains till he sees his quarter's salary. When these people learn the news that the public "have no further occasion for their services"-they are chopped off from all community with the living and breathing world-become dead men straightway, and stalk the earth, with their heads under their arms. This is no very flattering picture of the locofoco party, but as they have drawn it themselves, we do not see how they can complain that we have "glassed and framed it."-Boston Courier.

> WESTWARD Ho !- Sixteen wagon loads of "Latter Day Saints," (or Mormons) ninetyseven in number, from Oswego county, passed through this city on Monday evening, on their way to the "Land of Promise," on the Mississippi. Before crossing the river, the caravan halted, and favored our citizens with a few regular built Joo Smith tunes, -Rochester Dem.